Montana
State
Library

This cover sheet created by Internet Archive for formatting.

3 0864 1004 4911 8

MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Albert F. Root, Commissioner — M. Joe Miller, Chairman — J. J. Smith, Commissioner

Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

FL-106 — FEBRUARY 15, 1952

Out-Migration Depletes Montana Working Force

Employment in Montana industries is estimated by the Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics to have totalled 142,600 as of the mid-week in January. This represents a decline of only 5,800 from December, measuring the loss of numbers through seasonal influences which mark the transition from December to January. Comparison on a full year basis shows the current estimate 2,100 below that of a year ago, a shrinkage which seems to be related to out-migration of mobile segments of the labor force and to military inductions. This parallels a similar shrinkage in total number employed each month since July.

Normal Employment Decline Occurs

The recession in employment from December to January is an annual occurrence produced by the combination of weather factors with the calendar nature of some industrial operations in the state. Weather halts much of the outdoor work, such as construction of roads, buildings, bridges, dams, and industrial facilities, logging and lumbering, railroad maintenance, and mineral prospecting; seasonal periods of employment, as in sugar beet processing, holiday sales promotion and mail handling, and harvest of Christmas trees, come to an abrupt halt and release large numbers of workers. Measured in employment volume these changes from December to January amounted to 5,800 at the beginning of 1952, 5,200 in 1951, 10,100 in 1950, 10,600 in 1949, and 7,300 in 1948.

Gain of 15,000 from 1947

Employment volume on basis of January figures for the post-war years shows an overall advance which has been punctuated by two slight dips, one in 1950, and the current one in 1952. From 1947 to 1952 the increase in employed numbers is approximately 15,000, confirmed by a growth of more than 13,000 in average employment for the full year periods.

Many Industries Seasonally Affected

Estimates for the past month show the heaviest seasonal variations to have occurred in manufacturing with 1,600 decline, closely followed by construction with 1,500. Wholesale and retail trade has a shrinkage of 1,100, government 900, transportation and utilities 600, and industrial services 200. Small gains were reflected in mining, while no change occurred in the field of finance, insurance and real estate.

Manufacturing

The decrease in manufacturing is traced to lumber and logging, which is annually hampered by weather interference and currently is reduced by receding demand for building material, and food processing, which reflects the closing of sugar refineries after processing the beet crop. Minor fluc-

(Continued on Page 2)

LABOR SURPLUS NEAR USUAL WINTER PEAK AS WEATHER BREAK RELIEVES PRESSURE

Normal winter lethargy prevails in Montana labor markets at the turn of the season. Employment in outdoor wark has been on a reducing scale since early November and has about reached its seasonal low point in the annual ebb and flow of job activity. Favorable weather during the last week of January and early February relieved the pressure of labor surplus by opening up construction, transportation, and logging jobs to a minor but appreciable degree. This resumption is viewed as temporary, and still subject to interruption by severe weather conditions, but is a symptom of indudstry's readiness to get the wheels turning again at the earliest possible moment.

Available Supply Less Than Past Two Years

Available supply of labor increased more than 50 percent during January, according to employment service sources, but is still 10 percent below that of a year ago. The 10 percent difference in number of jobseekers is due to some extent to out-migration of idled workers and inductions into the armed services during the year period. Jobseekers at Montana's employment service offices numbered 10,472 at the end of January, a substantial but normal increase from the 6,819 at the beginning of the month. A year ago the February 1 total was 11,685, and two years ago it was 18,131. There were 2,200 women among the 10,000 persons seeking jobs at the beginning of this month.

Insured Unemployment Down 1,000

The winter season's unemployment among workers protected by unemployment insurance is indexed in claims for those benefits, which numbered 7,395 February 1 this year as compared with 8,385 a year ago. In 1950 that barometer stood at 15,509 on February 4, the peak volume of benefit claims filing in any single week in the 12 years the insurance has been in effect. The count is 7,620 on February 9, compared with 8,516 a year ago and 15,222 two years ago. The insurance program does not extend to farm workers, interstate railroad employees, domestic help, or government personnel.

Layoff Surge About Ended

Seasonal layoffs and reductions of force are normally concentrated in the winter season, reaching their peak in January and February. Climatic conditions gradually change through the succeeding months, permitting resumption of the employment which was halted and the launching of new projects. In rather isolated instances seasonal layoffs occur at other seasons of the year. Lumber and logging sustains some employment reduction in the spring months, for purposes of plant overhaul, or because of transportation bottlenecks resulting from softening road-beds as spring arrives. Coal mining has its heaviest employment of the year in the fall and winter, declines to a low ebb through spring and summer.

Demand for Miners Persists

Labor demand continues to be manifest in the metal mining industry, for underground, hard-rock, miners of experience and physical capacity. There has been a continuing shortage of miners in Montana for ten years. It is expected to grow more acute than ever during the next six months. Replacement in this field through new entrants to the mining vocation has not kept pace with the superannuation of experienced workers, to the detriment of the industry and of the production of direly needed metals concerned.

January Labor Demand Light

Aside from mining, January demand for labor was at the customary low level for that month. Placement in jobs by employment service offices reached the new high January figure of 2,039, more than 300 above the previous record established a year ago but far below the 9,269 placements recorded in June. Nearly 300 of the January placements were in agriculture, confirming the low ebb of hiring in that activity. Women were placed in nearly 400 jobs during the month.

Many New Job Applications

New applicants for jobs during January at employment service offices numbered 4,200, about the same as in January of last year, while the number of job openings represented in orders from employers, other than farm, was 2,100 this January and was less than 2,000 a year ago.

Dam Construction Dormant

Both Hungry Horse and Canyon Ferry dam construction projects remained at low ebb in employment through January. Cold weather forced abandonment of concrete pouring several months ago and it will not resume until March or April. Peak employment at these two dams last summer aggregated about 3,000 and expectations are that about the same number will be needed in 1952. At the Hungry Horse site in the south fork of the Flathead deep snows are expected to retard the re-opening of concrete work until well into April, while Canyon Ferry in the Missouri river may resume concrete work at an earlier date. Shaft and tunnel excavation will furnish employment to small crews at Canyon Ferry in February, in addition to a crew of about 100 employed there all winter.

(Continued on Page 3)

Along the Hiring Line --- Field Summary Feb. 1

ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg— (130 jobseekers; 91 men, 39 women) Road and building construction crews reduced to skeleton level through severe weather period. Work steady at smelter, with light turnover.

BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Roundup, Laurel. Red Lodge — (906 jobseekers; 711 men, 195 women) All construction and other outdoor work was curtailed through January on seasonal weather pattern. Virtually no farm hiring. Retail trade and service employment affected by force reductions. Coal mines at Roundup at full capacity, some layoffs reported at Bearcreek mines.

BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident — (192 jobseekers; 130 men, 62 women) Building construction and logging operations at complete standstill until April 1, along normal seasonal lines. Agricultural hiring at minimum, with prospect of spring employment beginning middle of March.

BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall — (623 jobseekers; 423 men, 200 women) Major and minor construction jobs all closed or curtailed to bare minimum of employment, affecting all building skills in accord with normal seasonal experience. Affects employment levels in trade and service circles. Metal mine employment levelled off with little change during the month and relatively light turnover. Efforts for expansion of miner force continue, recruitment hampered by lack of applicants qualified by required physical condition and experience.

CUT BANK — (222 jobseekers; 176 men, 46 women) More than a third of jobseekers are of Indian origin and include wide range of skills and occupations. Labor demand extremely light through January. Stagnation of outdoor work induced force reduction in commercial and service establishments. Residence construction awaits opening of spring; contract yet to be let on additional buildings at the weather station.

DILLON — (79 jobseekers; 51 men, 28 women) Retail trade, hotels, bars and restaurants have trimmed their staffs to normal midwinter levels as construction and farming activities shut down for winter. Two small mines laid off 12 miners because of transportation difficulties in the deep snow. Farm demand is for men with experience and equipment not possessed by most of the transients who continue to drift into the area.

FORSYTH, Colstrip, Hysham — (70 jobseekers; 50 men, 20 women) Railroad maintenance and construction at a standstill because of intense cold through January. Trade and service crews also curtailed, in line with usual seasonal experience.

FORT BENTON — (32 jobseekers; 22 men, 10 women) Construction and building repair slowed down by severe weather, though some recovery was made in late January. Current surplus of farm hands, and of skilled and semiskilled workers, not sufficient to meet the demands of the active season beginning in early April.

GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Opheim — (184 jobseekers; 132 men, 52 women) Staffing of seismograph crews and clean-up after Glasgow fire created labor demand in January. Out-migration provided replacement openings in retail trade. Construction is dormant on usual winter pattern. Stock sales yard closed for January; some hiring for livestock feeding on farms. Winter reduction of retail trade forces was less than normal.

GLENDIVE, Circle, Wibaux — (31 jobseekers; 26 men, 5 women) Cold weather hampers outside construction, with crews correspondingly reduced. One new exploration crew in oil work, others planning to start in February or March. Demand for farm labor for spring beginning to make itself felt. Supply limited.

GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Stanford — (1,257 jobseekers; 1,025 men, 232 women; 478 men, 95 women, over 40) Unemployment greater than year ago, due to severity of weather and absence of any construction jobs that could continue operations. Entire construction program at low ebb of employment, but with heavy demands in prospect as soon as weather conditions permit. Building of 200 housing units in city and 400 at airbase will dominate the construction employment demand.

HAMILTON, Stevensville — (404 jobseekers; 296 men, 108 women) Outside work limited to clearing roads and feeding stock. Logging and sawmills nearly all closed on normal seasonal pattern. Employment is slowed in trade and service in a secondary seasonal effect but more severe than usual due to weather conditions.

HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem — (253 jobseekers; 198 men, 55 women) Severe weather and heavy snow increased layoffs to the maximum seasonal extent. Wholesale and retail trade, as well as service industries, reduced employment as a result. Resumption of employment in construction will begin in March, farm work in April. Outmigration has reduced number of jobseekers from year ago.

HELENA, Canyon Ferry, White Sulphur Springs, Townsend, Boulder, Garrison — (606 jobseekers; 490 men, 116 women) Local construction program was reactivated late in January on limited scale as favorable weather displaced earlier severity. Agricultural hiring is beginning earlier than normal. Metal mine hiring increased due to heavier turnover. Smelter fully staffed and new hiring confined to replacements. Canyon Ferry added a dozen to its minimum crew of 100 to operate two draglines. Shaft and tunnel work to start February 15 and main job resumes a month later if weather permits.

KALISPELL, Columbia Falls, Hungry Horse, Whitefish — (2,099 jobseekers; 1,789 men, 310 women) Continued seasonal layoffs through January as adverse winter weather discouraged outside work. Service industries and retail trade curtailed their crews in response to corresponding reduction in commercial demand. Hungry Horse project dormant as a hiring source and labor market demand is at lowest seasonal level in a year.

Out-Migration Depletes Montana Working Force

(Continued from Page 1)

tuations in processing of primary metals and of stone, clay, and similar products, reflect normal seasonal changes.

Construction

Construction employment receded both from its December and its year ago level, first because of seasonal influences and second because of the waning program of building construction, especially for residence purposes. Employment at the two big government multi-purpose dams is also at a lower level than a year ago, both being at a stage which precludes progress in severe weather.

Trade and Transportation

Wholesale and retail trade released extra holiday help but is employing 600 more workers than a year ago. Government circles show reduced employment as postal forces released extra holiday mail help and seasonal reductions occurred in county and local employment. Transportation reduction was chiefly by railroads, and accounted for in winter curtailment of track maintenance crews.

Mining Shows Gain

The gain of 100 in mining employment was in the metal mines, where constant efforts to recruit additional workers have produced temporary, but inconclusive, results. Coal mining, oil production and quarrying maintained their December levels.

LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnett—(260 jobseekers; 208 men, 52 women) All outside hiring activity paralyzed by adverse weather, to a maximum seasonal extent. Surplus of construction labor, carpenters, and sales clerks. Gypsum plant resumed its three-shift schedule after working two months with two shifts. Not much change in employment level resulted. Building program will resume as soon as weather conditions permit.

LIBBY, Eureka — (216 jobseekers; 160 men, 56 women; 50 men, 11 women, over 50) Few snow removal jobs opened up, other hiring activities all curtailed. More than usual layoffs in woods work, resulting in increased labor supply and more unemployment claims. Reductions of force extending to sales crews and service workers, pending resumption of seasonal activities in March and April.

LIVINGSTON, Big Timber — (394 jobseekers; 264 men, 130 women) Railroad employment is steady, with slight turnover. Extra gangs may be called in February. Demand for machinists and boilermakers. Pulpwood work at Jardine practically closed by unfavorable weather. Trade employment at low ebb, below that of year ago. Construction of all kinds halted for winter period; railroad tunnel is resuming with most of its crew available.

MALTA — (122 jobseekers; 97 men, 25 women) Retail trade has released 15 of its sales force, usual seasonal ebb. Construc-

(Continued on Page 3)

FOUR YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ave.
1948	134.4	132.0	133.2	137.1	140.6	145.8	148.9	150.3	151.4	149.6	149.4	147.7	143.4
1949	137.1	135.5	137.7	144.0	147.3	151.0	150.0	150.1	149.8	148.2	146.1	143.3	145.0
1950	133.2	132.2	135.2	142.1	147.3	153.6	154 4	155 9	156 8	154.5	152 6	140 9	147 3
1951	144.7	143.0	143.0	148.5	151.3	154.4	154.7	155.6	153.9	152.6	149.8	148.4	150.0

Labor Surplus Near

(Continued from Page 1)

Highway Employment Above Year Ago

Highway contracts and maintenance employed about the same number of workers in January as December, with 242 on contractor payrolls and 727 on state highway maintenance and repair, compared with 230 and 730 respectively the previous month. This represents a net increase of 169 over January, 1951, when highway contractors were using 130 men and the state maintenance crews numbered 670 employees.

Big Backlog of Road Work

Work was in progress at the end of January on 52 miles of state highway and seven bridge contracts. Work had been suspended on 175 miles of road, five bridges, and two railroad passes. Contracts had been awarded but no work begun on 49 miles of highway, five bridges and two railroad passes. These items constitute the backlog upon which operations will begin as spring weather permits. The aggregate of suspended projects and new awards is more than $7,500,000 in contract price.

Along the Hiring Line ---

(Continued from Page 2)

tion is still closed down, will resume in March. Agricultural hiring is for feeding livestock, with demand less than supply.

MILES CITY, Baker, Broadus, Ekalaka, Jordan, Terry — (153 jobseekers; 127 men, 26 women; 33 men, 6 women, over 50) Despite heavier than normal seasonal release of sales force by trade, the jobseeker list is only sixty percent of a year ago. Oil industry is employing eight geological and geophysical crews, 160 men, mostly brought in from oil areas. More crews will be employed as weather moderates. Railroad employment is steady; one small track crew at work. Demand for ranch hands is increasing.

MISSOULA, Arlee, Drummond, Superior —(979 jobseekers: 727 men, 252 women) Short time demand for men in snow clearing is principal hiring activity. Construction at low winter point. Unemployment still increasing with no material change in prospect until March. Branch mill for match manufacture in process of location at Superior, will employ 300 woods and plant workers when operating.

POLSON — (386 jobseekers: 344 men, 42 women) Snow and cold prevented construction or other outside work through January. Some temporary jobs at snow removal. Present labor supply ample for opening of season in late March or early April, with heavy construction demand in prospect.

SHELBY, Chester, Conrad — (166 jobseekers; 136 men, 30 women) Oil operations at low level, due to seasonal weather conditions, will become active in March. All outside construction work dormant, with three jobs at Shelby, one at Sunburst, one at Ledger, two at Conrad, and one at Chester awaiting arrival of spring. Some temporary jobs at snow removal in January.

SIDNEY — (260 jobseekers: 233 men, 27 women) Seasonal closing of all construction work and finish of the fall run by the sugar factory added materially to local unemployment during January, closing with more than double the previous month's available supply. Slight job demand felt for clerical, sales, and service workers, with plenty of qualified applicants. Farm hiring is beginning early.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	Jan. 1952 (2)	Dec. 1951 (3)	Jan. 1951	Dec. 51 to Jan. 52	Jan. 51 to Jan. 52
NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	142,600	148,400	144,700	—5,800	—2,100
Manufacturing	15,900	17,500	17,800	—1,600	—1,900
Durable goods	9,000	10,000	10,500	—1,000	—1,500
Lumber and timber products	4,700	5,500	5,700	—800	—1,000
Primary metals	3,600	3,700	3,800	—100	—200
Other (4)	700	800	1,000	—100	—300
Nondurable goods	6,900	7,500	7,300	—600	—400
Food and kindred products	3,800	4,400	4,300	—600	—500
Printing and publishing	1,600	1,600	1,500	0	100
Other (5)	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
Mining	10,900	10,800	11,200	100	—300
Metal mining	8,500	8,400	8,700	100	—200
Bituminous and soft coal mining	800	800	800	0	0
Petroleum-natural gas production	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	500	500	600	0	—100
Contract construction	6,900	8,400	8,200	—1,500	—1,300
Contractors, building construction	2,600	3,200	3,500	—600	—900
Contractors, other than building	1,600	2,100	1,900	—500	—300
Contractors, special trade	2,700	3,100	2,800	—400	—100
Transportation and utilities	21,900	22,500	21,800	—600	100
Interstate railroads	13,500	14,000	13,800	—500	—300
Transportation except railroads	3,200	3,200	3,200	0	0
Utilities including communication	5,200	5,300	4,800	—100	400
Trade	36,200	37,300	35,600	—1,100	600
Wholesale trade	8,100	8,000	7,500	100	600
Retail trade	28,100	29,300	28,100	—1,200	0
General merchandise and apparel	6,000	6,700	5,600	—700	400
Food stores	4,200	4,200	3,900	0	300
Eating and drinking establishments	7,500	7,500	7,200	0	300
Automotive and filling stations	4,900	5,000	4,900	—100	0
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	5,500	5,900	6,500	—400	—1,000
Finance, insurance and real estate	4,200	4,200	4,000	0	200
Services and Miscellaneous	18,600	18,800	18,600	—200	0
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	2,600	2,700	2,400	—100	200
Personal services	2,400	2,500	2,400	—100	0
Other (6)	13,600	13,600	13,800	0	—200
Government	28,000	28,900	27,500	—900	500
Great Falls Area (Cascade County)	13,700	14,300	13,600	—600	100
Selected Industries					
Manufacturing	2,800	2,800	2,900	0	—100
Transportation and utilities	2,300	2,400	2,300	—100	0
Trade	5,500	6,000	5,400	—500	100
Services and miscellaneous (7)	3,100	3,100	3,000	0	100

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.
(2) Preliminary estimates based on return from sample of 558 selected Montana establishments.
(3) Figures previously released have been revised on returns from 928 such establishments.
(4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.
(5) Includes apparel, chemicals, petroleum, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.
(6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified.
(7) Same as (6) above, also includes finance, insurance, real estate and mining.

THOMPSON FALLS, Hot Springs—(194 jobseekers; 170 men, 24 women) Three construction concerns engaged on power lines keeping their crews intact and will operate during remaining winter months, with some hiring of new workers. Lumbering restricted by weather and roads, especially in the woods; several mills continuing at full time on stock-piled logs.

WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey — (152 jobseekers; 126 men, 26 women) Little change in employment levels from now until late March, when seasonal demand will begin to develop for construction, oil exploration and farm work. Some oil exploration at present but no hiring demands. Several small construction jobs nearing completion. Trade and service employment steady.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN JANUARY 1952 AND JANUARY 1951

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements				Employer Visits		Job Openings		U. I. Claims Week 2-9	
	Jan. 1952		Jan. 1951		Jan. 1952		Jan. 1951		Jan. 1952		Jan. 1951							
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951
Anaconda	94	26	99	28	130	25	182	39	41	11	8	4	18	58	47	17	118	138
*Billings	570	176	669	210	906	257	1,718	454	204	72	234	75	165	109	219	262	709	1,056
Bozeman	187	62	230	102	192	76	247	66	173	67	169	70	120	98	168	164	162	197
Butte	309	36	278	40	623	70	717	87	241	47	255	133	212	118	388	368	424	560
Cut Bank	129	17	84	22	222	40	197	42	15	3	21	9	28	25	14	20	170	182
Dillon	54	17	54	15	79	27	99	23	37	20	11	8	49	10	21	12	41	59
Forsyth	37	10	52	11	70	12	81	15	27	10	22	11	28	36	17	21	44	66
Fort Benton	24	8	23	9	32	8	39	11	14	9	14	7	38	39	8	8	29	38
Glasgow	89	20	87	23	184	62	313	82	86	29	31	3	86	37	89	34	94	165
Glendive	67	16	80	25	31	3	139	42	84	27	14	6	40	40	81	18	44	77
Great Falls	507	126	468	114	1,257	418	1,106	287	171	75	156	50	112	88	178	169	878	896
Hamilton	92	28	62	9	404	100	516	139	15	2	25	10	94	83	13	26	212	278
Havre	108	46	120	36	253	78	331	81	64	13	39	11	80	83	55	42	174	217
Helena	281	139	266	91	606	204	541	176	192	80	223	115	92	126	178	281	424	454
Kalispell	594	209	483	161	2,099	768	1,934	539	55	13	33	13	69	121	70	40	1,739	1,440
Lewistown	132	26	91	29	260	59	204	81	33	11	31	11	17	87	33	29	201	178
Libby	47	5	42	6	216	40	161	39	22	7	52	18	4	3	22	65	138	122
Livingston	129	19	238	68	394	85	343	77	107	32	110	32	87	53	91	98	199	178
Malta	27	6	39	5	122	36	130	28	40	17	29	10	64	33	45	28	100	144
Miles City	76	24	108	26	153	43	270	93	80	31	30	4	67	53	54	38	128	247
Missoula	261	81	312	100	979	278	1,054	322	121	30	114	38	30	171	103	111	703	814
Polson	132	21	48	12	386	108	316	76	20	3	4	1	16	47	18	5	311	304
Shelby	88	29	102	35	166	64	228	72	80	17	27	12	62	60	84	30	133	136
Sidney	82	21	119	27	260	66	359	102	53	20	41	9	48	92	44	37	150	183
Thomp. Falls	46	18	94	16	194	56	278	72	25	10	4	2	25	25	34	4	179	232
Wolf Point	83	22	68	32	152	44	182	70	27	7	10	4	62	20	33	7	116	155
**Tchr. Plcmt.	....	....	66	27	102	32	256	146	12	3	11	5	....	....	16	45	....	....
TOTALS	4,245	1,208	4,316	1,252	10,472	3,059	11,685	3,115	2,039	666	1,707	666	1,713	1,715	2,123	1,934	7,620	8,516

*Includes Red Lodge figures. **Not in totals in 1951.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1951	Nov. 1951	Dec. 1950	Dec. 1951	Nov. 1951	Dec. 1950	Dec. 1951	Nov. 1951	Dec. 1950
All Manufacturing	$77.84	$73.85	$75.18	43.4	42.7	45.1	$1.79	$1.73	$1.67
Durable goods	83.13	77.37	78.03	44.5	43.2	45.1	1.87	1.79	1.73
Primary metals	83.19	75.63	74.33	45.6	45.0	44.6	1.82	1.68	1.67
Nondurable goods	70.45	69.88	71.46	41.9	42.2	45.2	1.68	1.66	1.58
Food and kindred products	60.10	59.95	60.43	40.9	41.3	43.8	1.47	1.45	1.38
All Mining	87.30	78.13	78.73	43.1	41.9	42.7	2.03	1.87	1.84
Metal mining	85.61	76.60	77.49	43.7	43.1	43.5	1.96	1.78	1.78
Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.)	68.42	67.82	65.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation (except railrds.)	76.41	73.54	71.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utilities and communication	62.50	63.37	60.06	39.1	39.3	39.9	1.60	1.61	1.51

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
COMMISSION OF MONTANA
MITCHELL BUILDING
P. O. Box 1728
HELENA, MONTANA

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
United States Postage
Accounted for Under
Act of Congress
Par. 35.4 (P) (1), P. L. & R.

President
Montana School of Mines
Butte, Montana

Montana
State
Library

This cover sheet created by Internet Archive for formatting.